

A Larval Nematode Parasitic on an Anyphaenid Spider.—On 29 August 1969, a spider of the family Anyphaenidae was found on a rock along the Van Duzen River, eight miles south of Highway 36, on Van Duzen Road, Trinity County, California.

The spider did not react to prodding, except to move slightly. About one hour after having been placed in a plastic box, it was noticed that the spider had died and that four green nematodes had emerged from the abdomen. The nematodes were moving in an agitated manner, one of them having climbed to the top of the box. At this time, they were placed in 70% isopropyl alcohol.

The nematodes have not yet been identified, the problem being that they are larval forms without the important sexual characteristics required for identification. Sexual maturity is very likely attained in a final host such as a bird, small mammal, or invertebrate predator which has eaten the spider.—JOHN T. HJELLE, *San Francisco State College*.

Note on Holes made by Tarantulas (Theraphosidae and Dipluridae).—During the past month and a half, fourteen tarantula holes have been excavated and measurements taken while in search of theraphosid tarantulas. When digging up a spider, the following procedure has been carried out:

1. The diameter of the mouth of the hole is measured before digging begins.
2. An ordinary flexible electrical wire with markings in centimeters is then inserted into the hole until it meets with positive resistance.
3. The total depth is then read from the graduations on the wire.
4. When the direction of the hole changes, the reading is recorded and the angle from the horizontal is measured with a protractor.
5. The excavating is continued until the bottom of the hole is reached or a tarantula "pops" out of the hole.

During the digging, care is taken to avoid dislodging the wire since it acts as a guide to the direction of the hole. However, sometimes I am not always successful and the wire gets pulled out or dislodged.

On the fourteen spider holes excavated, the following data have been accumulated. (All measurements in centimeters): Diameter: 1.0 to 3.0; Average 1.8; Vertical: 10.0 to 40.0; Average 20.5; Angular: 10.0 to 30.0; Average 19.6; Total Length: 15 to 60; Average 33.4; Angle of Turn: 40° to 80°; Average 62.5°. Specific data are as follows:

Hole #	Diameter	Vertical	"Horizontal" (Angular)	Total Length	Angle from Horizontal
1	1.5	30	—	30	—
2	1.0	31	19	50	80° E
3	2.5	15	30	45	70°
4	1.5	—	—	20	—
5	1.5	40	20	60	—
6	2.5	25	—	25	—